

# The Stillwater Messenger

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1861.

NUMBER 29.

VOLUME 5.

## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CHANDLING, GLAZING, MARBLING, AND PAINTING. Shop on Second street South of Chicago Stillwater, March 22, 1860.

### SABBATH IN THE COUNTRY.

The creaking wagon in the shed;  
The busy mill is heard no more;  
The horse is lathered down and fed;  
The barnyard hangs above his door;  
The whistling wind is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;

His leather gloves and hat he took;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;

The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;

Upon the wall the white cat leaps;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;

By which the church and mill pass lie;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;

A deep wailing cry is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;

And gently over hill and dale  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;

Across the moor and down the dale  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;

They come and go, and on the plain  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;

You hear the Sabbath day.  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
The miller's mill is heard no more;

From where the white-washed Sunday School  
The miller's mill is heard no more;  
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### INQUIRY OF THEIR MEASURES THAT EVEN THE

beasts of the forest would yell out against him, at the same time giving the bygone a slap in the face, which, of course, set him yelling, while the lion joined in with his roar, and the whole menagerie followed. The people were struck dumb with amazement, thinking this uproar was an answer to his appeal. He said this touch of the hyens gave him 200 votes.

Once when speaking at Nashville, in 1844, to 40,000 people—for he had a remarkable voice that could be heard a mile—he swooned from over exertion, and fell into the arms of Gov. Jones, who, under the excitement produced by his eloquence, exclaimed as he looked upon his apparently lifeless form: "Die! Prentiss, die, for you will never have such another chance!"

In 1841 he married a pious and admirable woman, whose influence over him was excellent. Had he married earlier he might have been alive now. But it was too late. He had overworked himself and undermined his constitution. He became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, and finally removed to New Orleans, where he gained a large practice, but still overworking himself, broke down, returned to his family at Natchez, and died in 1850, at the age of forty-two years.

He was the most eloquent of all our orators, not excepting Webster. Yet though dead but eleven years, he is already passing before the recollections of men. The lecturer closed with some impressive remarks as to the warning his career affords to all young men against giving way to the temptations of gambling and drinking.

### A PEOP INTO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The bank of England must be seen on the inside as well as out, and to go into the interior of this remarkable building, to observe the operations of an institution that exerts more moral and political power than any sovereign in Europe, you must have an order from the Governor of the Bank. The building occupies an irregular area of eighty acres of ground—an edifice of no architectural beauty, with not one window towards the street, being lighted altogether from the roof of the enclosed area.

I was led, or presenting my card of admission, into a private room, where, after a delay of a few moments, a messenger came and conducted me through the building, which was a maze of corridors, and we went into a room where the notes of the bank, received the day before, were now examined, compared with the entries in the book, and stored away. The Bank of England never issues the same note a second time; if it receives in the ordinary course of business, £200,000, or £4,000,000 daily in notes; these are put up in parcels according to their denominations, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years; at the expiration of which period they are taken out and ground up in the mill which I saw running, and made again into paper. If, in the course of these ten years, any dispute in business, or law-suit, should arise, concerning the payment of any note, the bank can produce the identical bill.

To meet the demand for notes so constantly used, the bank has its own paper-makers, its own printers, its own engravers, all at work under the same roof, and it even makes the machinery by which most of the work is done. A complicated but beautiful operation is a register, extending from the printing office to the Banking office which marks every piece of paper that is struck off from the press so that the printers cannot, without a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the bank. On the same principle of neatness, a shaft is made to pass from one apartment to another, connecting a clock in sixteen business wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such precision that the whole of them are always pointing to the same second of time. In another room was a machine, exceedingly simple, for detecting light gold coin. A row of them is dropped one by one upon a scale. If the piece of gold was of the standard weight, the scale rose to a certain height, and the coin slid off upon one side of the box; if less than the standard, it rose a little higher and the coin slid off upon the other side. I asked the weigher what was the average number of light coins that came into his hands, and strangely enough he said it was a question he was not allowed to answer.

The next room I entered was that in which the notes were deposited, which are ready for issue. "We have thirty-two millions of pounds sterling in this room," the officer remarked to me, "will you take a little of it?" I told him it would be vastly agreeable, and he handed a million sterling, which I received with many thanks for his liberality, but he insisted on my depositing it with him again, as it would hardly be safe to carry so much money into the street. I very much fear that I shall never see that money again. In the vault beneath the door were a director and cashier, counting bags of gold, which men were pitching down to them, each bag containing a thousand pounds sterling just from the mint. The world of money seemed to realize the fables of eastern wealth, and gave me new and strong impressions of the magnitude of the business done here, and the extent of the relations of this institution to the commerce of the world.

Diligence is a fair fortune, and industry a good estate.

### Beautiful Extract.

The following extract from the late speech of the Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, delivered in the House of Representatives on the first of February, will command universal admiration. He is the Union man of the Lone Star State in the present Congress. Colonel Hamilton avows his determination to remain in the Union as long as the star-spangled banner shall wave.

In traveling hither from my home, more than two thousand miles distant, for this capital, for the discharge of a public duty, my foot pressed no spot of foreign territory. My eye rested upon not one material object during my journey, that was not a part and parcel of my country, as I fondly deemed it. When we assembled together, so far as I know, every State and Territory was represented on this floor. The great fabric of our government was then complete, but now how changed! When I go hence I will find my pathway intercepted by new and strange nationalities. Without ever having wandered from my native land, I must traverse foreign countries if I would return.

I might be excused for doubting my own identity. Surely I may be pardoned for having prayed that this might prove a troubling and prophetic dream. Yet it is too true—two many evidences force conviction of the end and reality. Just a few days past Mr. Speaker, and the noble temple of American liberty stood complete in all its parts—stood in all the majesty of its vast proportions, and in the glory of its apparent strength and beauty of construction—a pillar rising nor a joint discovered. And its votaries were gathered about the altar worshipping. As their voices, with hopeful hearts. Forbodings were felt, and predictions of the end of the coming storm, and destruction of the temple. And the storm has come and still rages—the temple still stands, but shorn of its fair proportions and marred in its beauty. Pillar after pillar has fallen away. And while the people are still prone to hear, it is revealing in mid air like a drunkard's fall, the solid foundations are shaken as if with an earthquake. Yet there are worshippers here, about the shrine, and I am among them. I have been led by wandering guides to come out and escape the peering danger; I have been wooed by entreaties and plied with threats. But, sir, neither entreaties or threats, nor hope of reward, nor dread of danger, shall tear me away till I lay hold of the principles of my country. I will stand in the temple, in its own good time, to still this storm of civil strife, and through such human agency as may be best, again appear the fallen pillars to their original position, that they may, through long ages, contribute to the strength and beauty of the noblest structure yet devised by man.

### The Great Lakes.

The first white persons who penetrated into the Upper Lake region were two young fur traders who left Montreal for that purpose in 1654, and remained two years among the Indian tribes on those shores. We are not informed of the details of this journey. It appears that they returned with information relative to Lake Superior, and perhaps Lake Michigan and Green Bay; for in 1659 the fur traders are known to have extended their traffic to that bay. The first settlement of Frenchmen may be dated in 1680, when Claude Allouez established a mission at La Pointe on Lake Superior. This was before Philadelphia was founded by William Penn.

The first account of a voyage on Lake Michigan was given by Nicholas Perrot, who, accompanied by some Potawatomi, passed from Green Bay to Chicago, in 1670. Two years afterward the same voyage was undertaken by Allouez and Dablon. They stopped at the mouth of the Milwaukee River, then occupied by Kickapoo Indians. In 1673 Fathers Marquette and Joliet went from Green Bay to the Neenah or Fox River, and descending the Wisconsin, discovered the Mississippi on the 17th of June.

In 1679, La Salle made his voyage up the lakes in the Griffin, the first vessel built above the Falls of Niagara. This vessel was about sixty tons burden, and carried five guns and thirty-four men. La Salle loaded her at Green Bay with gunpowder, and then set sail, and on the 10th of September, he arrived at Niagara, where she never arrived, nor was any news of her ever received. Thus the want of harbors on Lake Michigan began to be felt nearly two hundred years ago, and the fate of the Griffin was only a precursor of many similar calamities since.

INSECTS ON FRUIT TREES.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer says:

Much has been said about destroying insects on fruit trees. I have tried a good many ways, but have found none so good as the following: For common sized plum tree, fill six or eight vials about two thirds full of water, well sweetened with loaf sugar, and hang them on different parts of the tree, about the time it is blossoming, and the insects will take to the bait. I have filled vials twice in one season, and found among them hundreds of insects such as I never saw or heard of before.

Some queer fellow who has tried them says that he has seen a cat in this country. To drink one is like swallowing a mad cat; the other like pulling the animal back again by the tail.

### Disunion a Democratic Disease.

We quote the following passage from the speech of Senator Wade:

I will not boast, for that is weakness; but I will say, you ever hear Mr. President, or did you ever read, some of our Republican papers that there was an advocate for the dissolution of these States? The whole Democratic party is tainted with this doctrine of rebellion and secession. It never has prevailed. No, sir. Thank God! I can stand here in the Senate, and I can challenge gentlemen to point me to one single man in the two million voters that we assembled at the polls, who has avowed himself disloyal to the Union of these States.

No, sir. Thank God! I can stand here in the Senate, and I can challenge gentlemen to point me to one single man in the two million voters that we assembled at the polls, who has avowed himself disloyal to the Union of these States.

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# MISSING ISSUE OR PAGE

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Title: MESSENGER

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# The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 5.

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NUMBER 31.

## STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for subscribers for one year in advance.

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## SPEECH

ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENN.

IN REPLY TO SEN. LANE OF OREGON,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee. Mr. President,

it is painful for me to be compelled

at this late hour of the session, to

occupy any of the time of the Senate

upon the subject that has just been

discussed by the Senator from Oregon. Had

it not been for the extraordinary speech

he has made, and the singular course he

has taken, I should forbear from saying

one word at this late hour of the day and

of the session. But, sir, it must be ap-

parent, not only to the Senate but to the

whole country, that, either by accident

or by design, there has been an arrange-

ment that any one who appeared in this

Senate to vindicate the Union of these

States should be attacked. Why is it

that no one in the Senate or out of it,

who is in favor of the Union of these

States has made an attack upon me?

Why has it been left to those who have

taken both open and secret ground in vi-

olation of the Constitution, for the dis-

ruption of the Government? Why has

there been a concerted attack upon me

from the beginning of this discussion to

the present moment, not even confined

to the ordinary courtesies of debate and

of Senatorial decorum? It is a question

which lifts itself above personalities and

care not from what direction the Sena-

tor come who indulges in personalities

toward me; in that, I feel that I am above

him, and that he is my inferior. [Ap-

plause in the galleries.]

The presiding officer (Mr. Polk in the

chair) rapped with his mallet, and then

said: The Chair will announce that if

that disturbance is repeated in the gal-

leries, they must be cleared. That is the

order of the Senate for the purpose of

conducting properly the deliberations of

the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle. I hope the Chair will

enforce the order, and not threaten to do

so. When applause is given on the ex-

pression of Union sentiments, in which I

fully concur, I desire that the order shall

be enforced; and there can be no excep-

tion taken, if we enforce the rules when

applause may be given for any other sen-

timents uttered on this floor.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee. Mr. Presi-

dent, I was alluding to the use of per-

sonalities. They are not arguments; they

are the resort of men whose minds are

low and coarse. It is very easy to talk

about "cowards," to draw autobiographi-

cal sketches; to recount the remarkable

deeds, the wonderful events and circum-

stances and exploits that we have per-

formed. I have presented facts and au-

thorities, and upon them I have drawn

conclusions; and why have they not been

before the country, and go into personal at-

tack and attacks? Coward is a well

known word, and it is a fair and honest

use of it.

But there are men who talk about

cowards, courage, and all that descrip-

tion of thing, and in this connection I

want to say, not boasting, with no an-

ger in my mind, that these two eyes of

mine are looking upon anything but the

Constitution, by the Eternal God I

would execute them. Sir, treason must

be punished. Its enormity and the ex-

tent and depth of offence must be made

known. The time is not distant, if this

Government is preserved, its Constitu-

tion obeyed, and its laws executed in ev-

ery department, when something of this

kind must be done.

The Senator from Oregon, in his re-

marks said that a mind that it required

six weeks to stuff, could not know much

of anything. He intimated that I had

been stuffed. I made my speech on the

19th of December. The gentleman re-

plied. I made another speech, and now

he has replied again; and how long has

he been "stuffed"? How often has he

been "stuffed"? [Laughter.] He has

been stuffed twice; and if the stuffing

operation was as severe and as laborious

as the delivery has been, he has had a

troublesome time of it, for his travail

has been great, and the delivery remark-

able. [Laughter.]

Again he speaks of triumphant igno-

rance and exulting stupidity. In the

West, where my friends, Senator Dou-

glas and Senator Bright are familiar, we

sometimes do what we call "sawing a

cross out." It always requires two to

perform the operation well. Repetition

with a mind comprehensive enough to

retain the wisdom of ages, and a dispo-

sition to charm a listening Senate, de-

plores mine; but he should also be con-

siderate enough to regard my humility.

Unpretending in my ignorance, I am con-

stantly to gaze at his lofty flights and

glorious derring, without trying to ac-

company him to regions for which my

wings have not been plumed, nor my eyes

fairly. Gorgeously bright are those

fields in which he revels. To me, alas!

his heaven appears but as murky regions,

dull, opaque, leaden. My pretensions

have been simply to do my duty to my

State and to my country.

The Senator has thought proper to

refer to the action of my State; and I

may be permitted to remark, that we in

the South understand some things as well

as they are understood in the North; and

when we find one who calls himself a

Northern man, who boasts of his posi-

tion there, making great professions of

friendship, greater attachment to our

country, and our interests than we do

ourselves, in some minds it may have a

tendency to excite suspicion. The Sena-

tor from Oregon is more southern than

the South itself. He has taken under

his wing of protection the peculiar in-

terests of the Southern States, and his

every utterance is upon the equality of

the States, their rights in the Union, or

their independence out of it. I think Dr.

Johnson advised that when a man comes

to our house and makes great profes-

sions of his purity, his uprightness of

purpose, his exalted character, of being

far above suspicion and imputation, if

you have any silverware, hide it. When

Northern Senators and Northern gentle-

men make great professions of devo-

tion to our institutions that we do our-

selves, our suspicions are somewhat ex-

cited.

The Senator alluded to the action of

my State; he has been reviewing my

political history, and his penetrating

mind has failed to discover anything ex-

traordinary in it. That may be. My

political history cannot be comparable

with his. He has not discovered that

the "homestead" law is a measure

that has given great attention and

labor. To the homestead policy I may in-

fer that he was opposed. I believed it

was a beneficent measure. I thought it

was a measure that would benefit the

poor, and I know how to sympathize with

those who are not so blest. Less gifted

than the Senator from Oregon, I did not

perceive that when in the Senate, or

House of Representatives, or before the

people, I advocated a measure that I

thought had a tendency to alleviate and

ameliorate the condition of the great

mass of mankind, I was incurring the

curse that is due to a crime. Lament-

ably devoid of his wisdom, if I had suc-

ceeded in accomplishing the great ob-

ject contemplated, the measure of my

ambition would have been full. I have

labored for it long; I labored for it in

1848. It was introduced into the House of

Representatives with but two friends. In

1852 it received a two-thirds vote of that

House. It came to the Senate of the

United States; and during the last ses-

sion of Congress thirty-eight Senators

voted for it, and but eight against it. The

Senator from Oregon himself, though he

doubted and wavered, recorded his vote

for it; but he is opposed to it now. I

think it was one of the best acts of his

life; and if it had succeeded I think it

would have been better for the country.

But he seems to intimate that I have

been voting and acting with some that

are not quite as Southern as he is some-

times. Sir, look at the Senator's course

this morning. Who has tried to defeat

the measures that are so well calculated

to restore peace? Who is trying to eject

the olive branch that has been brought

# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

### A Motto for the Day.

And now, Sir, coming from a Slave State, as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of slavery where it had not before existed, either north or south of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-considered determination, that no power—no earthly power—shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery either north or south of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justify, too, the British advocates for the introduction of that institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we regard Great Britain for doing to us. It is the citizens of these Territories who establish Slavery; I am for admitting them with such provisions to their Constitution; but this, it will be their own work, and not ours, for forming a Constitution allowing the introduction of slavery to exist among them.

—Henry Clay's Speech in the Senate, Jan. 28, 1850.

### Motto for the Hour.

The immortal Webster bequeathed to his countrymen the sentiment of patriotism more appropriate for the present hour than the occasion that called them forth—the treason of South Carolina in 1862—the same spirit which has ever since lurked within her borders.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

"One country, one Constitution, one Destiny."

### The War Actually Commenced.

Last Friday's sun looked down upon the most disgraceful, the most damnable outrage ever perpetrated by a civilized people—an outrage that will blacken the pages of American history as long as our history is known and read by men.

A rebellious State, after months of open treason against the Government, after seizing and appropriating Government property, after resisting and arresting the enforcement of laws which have been obeyed by our own people and respected by the whole civilized world for three-quarters of a century, after renouncing their country and declaring themselves a separate and independent Government, but all the while availing themselves of the advantages of our patriotism, after torturing and abusing American citizens, after murdering and robbing and barbarism in the dark ages, for no other reason than that their victims lived in a different geographical portion of the confederacy than themselves, after perpetrating a series of crimes against the Government and against humanity that would require pages to recapitulate, last Friday morning deliberately opened a fire from three strong batteries upon a little band of American soldiers, humiliated and provisions and fuel, in the peaceful occupation of a Government fort, and in the exercise of a lawful and imperative duty. And for what? Yes, for what? A wonderful world will stand amazed; for no justifiable solution can be given. Search the records of the civilized world over and over again, and its annals cannot reveal a parallel case. No excuse, no apology can be given. The greatest, the happiest, the most enlightened nation upon the face of the earth is now being drenched with fraternal blood, and yet no excuse for it can be given that will stand the test of reason, of philosophy, of common sense, of justice, or of humanity. There is not a single attribute of Deity, not a single logical fact, not a single established truth, not a single theoretical idea founded upon common sense or common justice, that can take sides with or justify the revolutionists now in arms against the Government—not one!

But this is not a time for argument—it is a time for action. That which has been threatened, been speculated upon, been ridiculed by some and deplored by all—has now become a serious fact. The great question has got to be met, and met with manly firmness, trusting in the justice of God and in our own strong arms for the results. And since the question is forced upon the country—now that there must be a conflict of arms, we rejoice that it has taken place in Charleston—the hot-bed of rebellion and treason, and among the men who have forced this terrible state of affairs upon the country. Every principle of justice and economy—every noble impulse of a genuine humanity, demand that the Custom House at Charleston be retaken, and that our forts shall be held that the ordinary commerce of the country may be prosecuted peacefully under the American flag. This should be done even if that pestilential city is wiped from the face of the earth, and the bones of its murderous citizens left to bleach and rot on its sterile soil.

These ideas are formed in full view of all the horrors of a fratricidal warfare. We have friends in some of these rebellious districts—friends endeared to us by the strongest ties of youthful associations, and the sympathies and interests of mature years—but Country, the American Union, rise above and present stronger claims than friendships or kindred.

We give the news as it is received by telegraph. Much of it is contradictory, some of it unintelligible and supremely ridiculous, and all of it intensely Charles-

# tonian.

It should be borne in mind that the dispatches are made up by parties in the interests of the rebels, and that the most unfavorable phase for the Government tinctures the whole. We expect further reports before going to press.

## LATER AND IMPORTANT!

### Saturday's Reports Confirmed.

### The Entire North Preparing for War!

Just as we go to press four or five columns of dispatches, up to last evening are received. We condense the important news.

Maj. Anderson, while his fort was burning over his head, surrendered to the Charlestonians Saturday evening. The steamers did not go to his assistance.

President Lincoln has issued proclamations conveying Congress on the 4th of July, and has called upon the Governors of the different States for 75,000 men. Pennsylvania responds that it will furnish one hundred thousand if necessary. All party lines are ignored throughout the North, and military companies and citizens are coming forward by thousands, tendering their services to the Government.

Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Ohio are moving—every city and town tendering men and means.

Gov. Ramsey, who is in Washington, tendered the President one thousand men from Minnesota, and has written Adjutant General Acker on the subject. The quota of our State is one regiment of 1780 men. The number can be doubled if necessary.

The banks of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York and other cities have tendered the Government all the aid in their power.

Indiana and Illinois are aroused and public meetings everywhere held tendering men and means to the Government. The Illinois Legislature is to be convened immediately.

Five of Anderson's men were wounded—one of them mortally. Anderson surrendered without disgrace—as a military necessity—his command being permitted to embark on war vessels. (Doubtful! This is not characteristic of traitors.)

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged, and the houses on Morris Island completely riddled.

Mr. Douglas called upon the President yesterday, assuring him that while he opposed his Administration, he was prepared to sustain him in his efforts to preserve the Union.

Everywhere meetings are being held, irrespective of party, and resolving to sustain the Government. For the present, there can be but two parties—a party of the GOVERNMENT, and a party of Traitors!

All is now chaos, but eternal justice will triumph in the end. TRUCE ARMED IS HIS WHOSE CAUSE IS JUST!

### The "Irrepressible Conflict" at Charleston.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" between the two systems of free and slave labor, which Mr. Seward elucidated in his Rochester speech, is being illustrated at Charleston. The conflict has been going on and assuming proportions for thirty years; but it did not reach the culminating point until the 23d of April, one year ago, when it dismembered and broke into a thousand fragments the old Democratic party. The conflict defied the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and broke up the National Convention in a row. Had Northern Democrats—the friends of Mr. Douglas—yielded to the demands of the South and consented to a slave code platform, Mr. Douglas would have received the nomination, and the fires would have smoldered perhaps a few years longer, but only to gather greater strength and fury for the final conflagration.

Last Friday, the 12th of April, (less than one year from the breaking up of the Democratic party), the same influence, the same spirit and the same men, commenced their active and formidable operation to break up the Government. Rule or ruin, was the spirit that led to the dismemberment of the Democratic party. If the South could not control the policy of the party, they preferred to see the party annihilated—and they did it.

Rule or ruin, is the spirit which actuates them still. Cut off from all Federal offices—shorn of their power to longer control the policy of the Government, they now seek to destroy the Government by which they have been fed and fattened. Will they succeed? Shall they succeed? That is the question for patriots to determine. There can be no middle ground. The time for compromising and temporizing has passed. Hostilities have been commenced—American soldiers have been fired upon—American arms and munitions have been stolen—American property has been pillaged and destroyed—American citizens have been impressed in the service of traitorous armies—the American flag has been fired upon. Men must take a position. He that is not for the Government is against it—and rebellion against the Government is one of the greatest crimes known to our laws.

## Effect of the News.

The effect of the decided news from Washington during the past few days—the determination of the Government to retain its forts, collect its revenues and enforce the laws—has been magical in certain circles. Men, who a few days ago were bold in their approval of the cause of treason, and who applauded Jeff. Davis and his rattle-snake Government, and some of them expressing a desire to enlist in the secession movement, are now becoming staid and quiet citizens. Their patriotism is either retreating, or visions of hemp restrain their passions. This Government is a Government of moral and physical power; and when the Government attempts an enforcement of its laws, the hands of traitors will fall before it. This Government protects its citizens alike, and with like impartiality it hangs traitors by their necks. When this fact is understood and demonstrated by a few wholesome examples, loyalty will take the place of treason.

### Senator Johnson's Speech.

It is so refreshing to see genuine patriotism welling up from the hearts of southern statesmen in these days of treason, that we have cheerfully devoted much of our space today, to the patriotic speech of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, recently delivered in the United States Senate. It will be perused with deep interest by every reader; and we especially commend it to that class of dough-face Democrats who are styled by the gallant Senator as being more intensely southern than southerners themselves—shysters in politics and gamblers in Government patronage and niggers—gamesters who went into the late political canvass with the motto—"heads I win; tails you lose!"—men who were beaten in a fair game, lost, but now refuse to surrender the stakes. We hope many persons into whose hands this paper may fall, will read the speech.

### Wonderful Calculation.

Some writer thus undertakes to convey an idea of the greatness of the population of China. To comprehend the vastness of the calculation is enough to craze the brain. He says:

"The mind cannot grasp the real import of so vast a number. Four hundred millions!—What does it mean? Count it. Night and day, without rest, or food, or sleep, you continue the weary work; yet eleven days have passed before you have counted the first million, and more than a many years before the end of the tedious task can be reached."

He also supposes this mighty multitude to take up its line of march, in a grand procession, placed in single file at six feet apart, and marching at the rate of six miles per day, except on the Sabbath, which is given to rest—

"Day after day the moving column advances, the head pushing on far toward the rising sun, now bridges the Pacific, now bridges the Atlantic. And now the Pacific is crossed, but still the long procession marches on, stretching across high mountains, and sunny plains, and broad rivers, through China and Japan, and the European kingdoms, and on again over the stormy bosom of the Atlantic. But the circuit of the world itself affords no standing room. The endless column will double upon itself and double again and again, and shall girdle the earth eighteen times before the great reservoir which furnishes them shall be less multitudes is exhausted. Weeks, months and years roll away, and still they come, men, women and children. Since the march began the little child has become a man, yet not yet they come in unending numbers. Not till the end of forty-one years will the last of the long procession have passed."

Such is China in its population; and if Homer could preach eloquently on the vanity of man as a mortal, with equal eloquence, had he seen or contemplated the millions of China, could he have preached on the vanity of man as an individual!

SENSATION DISPATCH.—It is a misfortune that there is no law in this country punishing newspaper reporters at Washington for sending out over the country their sensation lies, just as men are punished for obtaining goods under false pretenses. At the moment when the country is in a state of feverish anxiety, and desire more than at any other time to know the truth with reference to our public affairs, the more improbable and unsatisfactory are one half of the dispatches manufactured at Washington.

The greater the desire for correct information, the greater the lie. To-day an improbable lie is fabricated to produce a sensation and to create a demand for metropolitan journals, and to-morrow its contradiction is made the subject of lengthy dispatch "exclusively for this paper."

While the public appetite demands the publication of every line which passes over the wires—even the appearance of the weather at Cape Cod—the reader should treat all rumors of Cabinet quarrels, the secret policy of the Government with relation to our present difficulties as confined to newspaper reporters by the President or Cabinet officers, with a great many grains of allowance.

New York Herald's dispatch says Lincoln received the news of Anderson's surrender with the remark that he was not surprised.

# THE WAR BEGUN.

## MILITARY DISPATCHES

### Maj. Anderson Summoned and Refuses to Surrender.

Charleston Batteries Open Fire.

A BREACH PROBABLY EFFECTED!

### A HIGH OCEAN TIME.

The Federal Treasury in a Good Condition.

### Washington Under Arms!

The Capitol to be Occupied by Pennsylvania Militia.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

[Herald correspondence.]—The men of the West Point Flying Artillery, now in Washington, have received orders to keep their revolvers continually loaded, and be ready for immediate action. Part of the volunteers will be stationed at the bridge across the Potomac, so as to defend it from an invading force.

Nearly one thousand men are now enrolled for regular service from the ranks of the District Militia. Those who refused to take the oath of allegiance were marched back to the Armory, disarmed, and their names stricken from the rolls. Misses from the spectators accompanied the march of the militia to the parade ground.

Gen. Cadwallader of the First Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia, has been ordered home immediately by the Governor. The movement is supposed to be in connection with the occupation of the Capitol by Pennsylvania volunteers.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland, has been in consultation with the President for several hours to-day. He came here with feelings of regret at the course of the Administration in its seeming coercive policy, but when the Governor heard the reasons for the present course of the President and his advisers, and understood the record by which they had been paid, he modified his opinion to a great extent.

The receipts from Customs for the two weeks ending April 9th 1861, were \$1,471,241, and for the corresponding weeks last year, \$1,509,877. The Secretary of the Treasury opened his this morning. The Treasury is now in a good condition. No part of the proceeds of last week's loan has yet been needed nor will it be for some time.

The receipts from Customs for the past two or three weeks have nearly equalled all the demands on the Treasury.

Control of the warehouses of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, having been assumed under the alleged authorities, those and the Offices of Customs taken under the authority of the United States have been forcibly excluded from their functions—it has been impossible to control the movement of goods for transportation to those points. The Collectors of Customs are accordingly here by instructed that no entries for transportation in bond to these points can be presented until otherwise directed by the Department. In the case of merchandise entered for transportation before the receipt by the Collector of this transportation bond for South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, will be cancelled on payment of the duties of the Collector's office from which the goods were shipped, on the particulars with the bond that the merchandise arrived at the port of destination after the officers at such port had caused to issue the law cancelling certificate.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—Beauregard at 2 o'clock to-day demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter. Anderson declined. It is currently reported that negotiations will be opened to-morrow between Anderson and Beauregard.

Special dispatches received at Washington to-day assert that both Pickens and Sumter will be attacked, but they doubt if they will follow.

A Montgomery dispatch to-day says it has been resolved to attack the two forts immediately.

Three steamers were seen off the coast yesterday for a long time. Anderson fired a signal gun this morning.

The attack on Fort Sumter is momentarily expected. Business is suspended. It is rumored that the fight will commence at 8 o'clock this evening, unless Anderson surrenders.

The steamer Harriet Lane is off the bar. Thousands of persons line the shores to witness the attack.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department at Montgomery and Gen. Beauregard immediately preceding the hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification by the Washington Government, which is discovered in Gen. Beauregard's first despatch.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.—An authorized messenger from President Lincoln has just informed Gen. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter, peacefully, or otherwise by force.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, April 12.—To George T. Beauregard, Charleston.—If you have in doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it. Answer.

Signed, L. P. WALKER, Sec. of War.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—To L. P. Walker, Sec. of War.—The demand will be made to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—To L. P. Walker, Montgomery.—The reasons are special for 12 o'clock.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—To L. P. Walker.—Demand sent at 2 o'clock. Allowed till 6 o'clock to answer.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, April 11.—To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston.—Telegraph the reply of Major Anderson.

Signed, L. P. WALKER.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—To L. P. Walker, Sec. of War.—Major Anderson replies: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto, that it is a demand which I regret, but my sense of honor and my obligations to my Government prevent my compliance. He adds: Probably I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days.

Answer. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, April 11.—To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston.—We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter; you can thus avoid the effusion of blood. If this order is unequivocally refused, reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—To L. P. Walker, Montgomery.—He would not consent. I wrote to-day.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—Interrupted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox who has been allowed to visit Maj. Anderson on pledge that his purpose was specific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the Fort by force and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government and was in progress of execution.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The ball has opened. War is inaugurated. The batteries of Sullivan's Island, Morris Island and other points were opened on Fort Sumter at four o'clock this morning. Fort Sumter has returned the fire and a brisk cannonading has been kept up. No information has been received from the seacoast yet.

The military are under arms and the whole of our population are in the streets and every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The firing has continued all day without intermission. Two of Fort Sumter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported that a breach has been made in the south-east ward.

The answer to Gen. Beauregard's demand by Major Anderson was, that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted; provided he was not reinforced.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Herald's special correspondent says, Fort Moultrie began the bombardment with two guns to which Anderson replied with three shots from his guns, after which the batteries at Mount Pleasant, Cummings Point, and the Floating Battery opened a brisk fire of shot and shells. Major Anderson replied only at long intervals until between 7 and 8 o'clock, when he opened from two tiers of guns looking towards Moultrie and Stevens' batteries, but at three o'clock failed to produce serious effect. During the greater part of the day Anderson directed his shots principally against Moultrie, the Stevens and floating battery and Fort Johnson, they being the only ones open against him. Fifteen or eighteen shots struck the floating battery without effect, breaches to all appearance being made in the sides of Sumter exposed to the fire. Portions of the parterre were destroyed and several guns shot away. The firing will continue all night. The batteries on the sea were quite rough.

Nothing of to-day's date.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Two of Maj. Anderson's magazines exploded. Only occasional shots are fired at him from Fort Moultrie. The Morris Island battery is doing heavy work. It is thought that only the smaller magazines have exploded. The greatest excitement prevails. The wharves, steeples, and every available place is blockaded with people. United States ships are in the offing, but have not sailed yet.

The ships in the offing appear to be quietly at anchor. They have not fired a gun yet.

LATER.—Fort Sumter has surrendered. The Confederate flag floats over its walls. None of the garrison or Confederate troops are hurt.

The entire roof of the barracks at Fort Sumter is in a vast sheet of flames. Shells from Cummings Point and Fort Moultrie are bursting in and over Fort Sumter in quick succession. The Federal flag still waves. Maj. Anderson is only occupied in putting out fire. Every shot on Fort Sumter now seems to tell heavily. The people are anxiously looking for Maj. Anderson to strike his flag. It is stated from a reliable source that up to 10 o'clock to-day no one at Moultrie was killed. Eleven shots from Fort Sumter penetrated the floating battery below water line. The few shots fired by Maj. Anderson early this morning knocked the chimneys from the officers' quarters at Fort Moultrie like a whirlwind. Anderson's only hope now is to hold out for aid from the ships. Two ships are now making in towards Morris Island with a view to land troops and silence the battery there.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Fort Sumter is undoubtedly on fire. The flames are raging. Anderson has thrown out a raft and the men are passing water. Flames bursting from all the port holes. Destruction of the fort is inevitable.

Three of Sumter's barbette guns were dismantled. A corner of Sumter opposite Cummings Point and Fort Moultrie is bursting in and over Fort Sumter in quick succession. The Federal flag still waves. Maj. Anderson is only occupied in putting out fire. Every shot on Fort Sumter now seems to tell heavily. The people are anxiously looking for Maj. Anderson to strike his flag. It is stated from a reliable source that up to 10 o'clock to-day no one at Moultrie was killed. Eleven shots from Fort Sumter penetrated the floating battery below water line. The few shots fired by Maj. Anderson early this morning knocked the chimneys from the officers' quarters at Fort Moultrie like a whirlwind. Anderson's only hope now is to hold out for aid from the ships. Two ships are now making in towards Morris Island with a view to land troops and silence the battery there.

CHICAGO, 14th.—The news from Charleston created profound sensation. When later contemporary dispatches were received, the excitement was intense. All parties express a determination to support the Government.

## SATURDAY'S NEWS.

### A Mass of Conflicting Gasconade

Fort Sumter reported on fire.—Improbable report of its Surrender.—The Government Fleet engages the Enemy.—Landing of U. S. Troops on Morris Island.—Pennsylvania in the Field with Men and Money.—Machuchettis Ready.—Preparations to meet the Rebel Invasion at Washington.—Extra Session of the Rebel Congress.—Jeff Davis proposes to take Washington.—Interview between President Lincoln and the Virginia Commissioners.—Strong Union feeling in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Gov. Houston has been offered armed support by the Germans in every part of the State.

A Washington Tribune dispatch says Capt. Fox commands the vessel with provisions to be sent to the expedition into Charleston. The President read the news calmly, and with a confident feeling that he had done his duty in the matter.

Senator Sherman arrived from Ohio and reports the Republicans there ready to stand by to the last. The opinion prevails that an attempt will be made before Sunday to run the light draft vessels off the fleet up to Fort Sumter to re-inforce and provision it.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Dispatches received from Col. Waite, commander of the Texas force, state that a strong Union feeling is growing. Gov. Houston predicts the return of the Secessionists to their allegiance.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—It is stated that the expedition to reinforce Fort Sumter, was again the advice of Gen. Scott, who urged the evacuation of Forts Sumter and Pickens.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The war news is received with regret, and general sympathy with the government is expressed.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—Vessels cannot get in, as a storm is raging and the sea rough, making it impossible to effect reinforcement to night. The floating battery works well.

LATER.—Bombardment is continuing with mortars, and will be kept up all night. It is supposed that Anderson is resting his best for the night.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The firing has ceased. The fight is to be renewed early in the morning. Ample arrangements are made to prevent reinforcement to night.

Special to the Herald.—Two men were wounded on Sullivan's Island, and a number struck by spent shot. Three ships are visible in the offing. It is believed an attempt will be made to-night to re-inforce Sumter, from the regularity of firing throughout. Major Anderson has a larger force than was supposed. It has rained all day.

The bombardment continued from the floating battery, also Stevens' and other batteries on Sullivan's Island, and a number struck by spent shot. Three ships are visible in the offing. It is believed an attempt will be made to-night to re-inforce Sumter, from the regularity of firing throughout. Major Anderson has a larger force than was supposed. It has rained all day.

It is reported that three war vessels are off the bar.

MONTGOMERY, April 12.—An extra session of Congress is called for April 20th.

HARRISBURG, April 12.—The war bill passed both Houses to-night without amendment. It has been signed by the Governor.

MONTGOMERY, April 13.—The President and Secretary of War were serenaded last night.

The Secretary was called out; he said that the Confederate flag would soon be waving over Fort Sumter and from the Capitol at Washington, if the independence of the Southern States was not recognized.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—At intervals of twenty minutes firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumter by Gen. Beauregard.

Maj. Anderson ceased firing from Fort Sumter last evening.

Anderson was engaged all night in repairing damages and protecting the barbette guns. He commenced to return the fire of the enemy this morning at 7 o'clock.

Fort Sumter seems to be greatly damaged.

The battery on Cummings Point does the Fort gratinjury.

At nine o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured out from Fort Sumter.—The Federal flag is at half mast, signaling distress.

Shells from Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island, fall into Maj. Anderson's stronghold thick and fast, and they can be seen on their course from the Charleston battery.

NORFOLK, April 13.—Orders have been issued to fit out the steamer Merrimack immediately.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—The cannonading is going on fiercely from all points, from the vessels outside and all along our coast. It is reported that Fort Sumter is on fire.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President has directed that Capt. Wm. B. St. John, of the Third Infantry, and Lieut. Smead of the First Artillery, cease to be officers of the Army.

The regular troops have been ordered to proceed to the outskirts of the city to guard every avenue thereto while the volunteers recently mustered, guard the Armories and Public Buildings.

Volunteers are constantly running through the streets.

BOSTON, April 13.—War news from Charleston creates a profound sensation in this city and throughout the State.

MONTGOMERY, April 13.—Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to the Secretary of War late last night, that there had been heavy firing all Friday. That four guns had been dismounted, that the Confederate batteries were all safe, that nobody was hurt, that four steamers were off the bar, and that the sea was quite rough.

Nothing of to-day's date.

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# The Messenger.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.**  
**Advertisements Will Please Remember**  
**that the MESSENGER**  
**Has a Circulation of Nearly**  
**Double that of any other paper**  
**in the St. Croix Valley!**

**FIRST ARRIVAL OF GOODS.**—Mr. W. E. Thorne calls attention to his new stock of goods in to-day's paper, to which we invite the attention of our citizens.

**New Postmaster.**  
MAJ. ABRAHAM VAN VORHES, who was strongly recommended for the position by most of the Republicans and many Democrats of this city, received his appointment last Saturday as Postmaster at this place. We have not learned when he will take possession of the office, but we suppose just as soon as the necessary bonds can be forwarded and approved.

**GOSE UP.**—Darling & Scheffer's Bank in this city—an institution which has withstood all the vicissitudes of the times during the past three years, and which has enjoyed the full confidence of the business public—went up a few days ago;—that is, it went up to the grade of Main street, and will undergo other improvements which will add much to the convenience of pedestrians, besides improving the appearance of that locality.

**BATTLED—GONE UNDER.**—That magnificent work of Colossus proportions and architectural beauty—that work of ornament and usefulness—that monument of public enterprise and wonderful civil engineering—the LEVEE—built during the reign of Mayor Gorges, in the year of Grace '58, at a cost of \$20,000, (or so much thereof as had survived the dews and frosts of former times) is now gone under—submerged—flattened out;—not a single grain of sand, or pebble, or rock, or pile, or plank showing themselves through the expanse of water flooding the St. Croix.

And that other work of more modern enterprise and progression—that triumph of brains over matter—that monument of sand and rotten straw which was to perpetuate and render immortal in the annals of our city the name of one of our city fathers—"STINSON ALLEY"—is also in a fair way to flatten out and become a spawning place for fishes and frogs. As we write the water is getting over it in places, while on other side (it being thrown up a canal tow-path) the embankment is crumbling away and according to be seen no more forever—unless the water recedes with great quiet and with special reference to the material with which Stinson Alley is constructed.

**Sunrise Land Office.**  
G. M. Stickney, of this city, has received the appointment of Register, and L. K. Stannard, of Taylor's Falls, Receiver of the Sunrise Land Office.

**COTTAGE GROVE WHEAT.**—From a table prepared from facts in the office of the Commissioner of Statistics, we see that but two towns in the State are ahead of Cottage Grove, in Washington county, in the average yield per acre of wheat in 1860—the average being 28½ bushels per acre. Glasgow, in Wabash county, yielded 29½, and Brownsville, in Houston, 29 bushels. Other towns in this county yielded as follows—Newport 27½; Lakeland 25. No other reports were received from this county.

**THE FERRY.**—This is a new steam-wheel steamer from Pittsburgh, just making her first trip. On Sunday morning she came up the St. Croix as far as Ashton, where encountering heavy ice, she turned back. A heavier boat might have come through on Sunday morning.

Our supplemental tax list sheet has crowded out the report of the city finances for the past year. It will be published soon.

**ABSTRACT OF THE GAME LAW.**—For the benefit of sportsmen and all others, we give below an abstract of the game law as amended at the recent session of our Legislature. It will be seen that the penalties for violations of the law are quite severe:

Section 1. For killing any Deer, Elk or Fawn, between February 1st and September 1st, a fine of \$15 for each Deer, Fawn or Elk, so killed.

For having in possession, or exposing to sale, between February 1st and September 1st, any green elk, Deer or Fawn skin, of fresh tawing, a fine of \$15.

Sec. 2. For killing, or having in possession, or exposing to sale, any Woodcock, between January 1st and July 4th;

Prairie Fowl, (or Pinnated Grouse), between February 1st and August 1st;

Ruffed Grouse, (or Phoebe), between January 1st and September 1st;

Quail, at any season, until September 1st, 1864, and after that date, between January 1st and September 1st;

A fine of \$2 for each bird so killed, or exposed to sale, or had in possession.

Sec. 4. For catching or having in possession, or exposing to sale any speckled trout, between September 1st and March 1st, a fine of \$1 for each fish.

Sec. 5. For taking any speckled trout, in any stream in this State, at any season, in any manner, save with a hook and line, a fine of 50 cents for each fish.

**AMATEUR VARIETIES.**—Our citizens were well entertained on Friday evening by this home institution, and the troupe were favored with a crowded house. The tableaux of "Faith" and "The three Graces" were beautiful. We did not witness the Acting Proverbs, but understand they were well executed. The comedy of "Used Up" was well executed; some of the performers exhibiting unmistakable theatrical talent.

We hardly know what to say of the concluding scene by the "Sons of Malta." Their appearance upon the stage, garbed and cowed, under the direction of the G. R. J. A., the G. T., and the D. O. S. A. (who knows what all this means!) with a long retinue of guards, sentinels, ushers and private members of the Order, was grotesque in the extreme. Three victims, (well known and prominent citizens) were "roped in" and proceeded in the solemn, ludicrous and mystical forms of initiation for about one hour, when the G. R. J. A. (we suppose that was him) informed them that they had proceeded as far as was possible in their present state, and ordered that they be taken to the ante-room to be blindfolded, that their hearts might be taught to conceal what their eyes were soon to behold, and charged them not to return unless prepared to wade through scenes of blood and thunder, &c., when the curtain dropped, and the audience informed that the concluding part would be performed on the next evening, preceding which the programme of the first part of the evening would be repeated. The spectators were disappointed, as they were evidently interested in the exercise. On the following evening, the first part of the programme was rehearsed, but at ten o'clock there was no G. R. J. A., no D. O. S. A., no victims, none of the brethren to be seen, and many of the audience—especially those of the female persuasion—began to conclude that they had been sold; but an announcement being made that a number of the officers and one of the victims were tied up on the jury, (the District Court being in session) and that none of the other brethren could manage the working machinery of the Order, the audience retired fully "satisfied" that they, would yet, on a future occasion, be led into the sublime mysteries.

The question now is—was the first evening's performance, which was taken principally from Frank Leslie's exposure, genuine? As an outsider, we think it was; and that there is rich amusement in store for some future occasion. Others are of the opinion that it was all bogus, gotten up for a huge sell, and that the public are as ignorant as heretofore as to the objects, aims and operations of the Order. If we knew, we would tell all about it.

**High Water.**  
The river and lake continue to rise with unusual rapidity, with every prospect of one of the greatest floods ever known on the St. Croix. The water is now within 20 inches of the great flood two years ago, with every indication that it will get up to the high water mark of 1850. The denizens of the east side of Main street were much surprised when getting up yesterday morning in finding their cellars flooded with from one to three feet of water. That magnificent improvement—Stinson Alley—kept the water outside the corporate limits until late at night, but breaking through that sand embankment, the whole of the vacant ground between Main street and the Alley was soon flooded, and men were actively engaged all day yesterday in removing goods from warehouses and cellars. A good deal of damage has been sustained by persons in that locality.

Reports from the Upper Mississippi and Minnesota rivers say that those streams are very high and still rising with great rapidity.

Dr. De Montreville has returned to the city and will resume the practice of his profession on Monday next, and after that period may be found daily at his office, Main street, near Chestnut.

**River Arrangements.**  
We have not yet been furnished with a complete boat schedule, but have been informed by the agent at this place that the Northern Line will run three boats each week to this place—that one of the La Crosse and two of the Galena and Danleith boats will come regularly, giving one boat each day.

The boats will be regular in their time, and passengers for the South and East will save both time and money by taking boats here. We will publish the time table and the names of the boats as soon as it is made up.

**UNSKILLFUL FARMING.**—Here is a suggestion deserving serious consideration. Prof. Fisk, of the Michigan Agricultural College, in an address, gives a startling array of figures, showing the loss to farmers in consequence of ignorance of the principles of soil-culture. He says:—"It is calculated from reliable sources, that the loss of capital in the United States, from the depleted condition of our soils, amounts to more than \$166,000,000, every year."

## NEW SPRING GOODS!

FIRST ARRIVAL!



**DRY GOODS!**

**BOOTS AND SHOES!**

**CLOTHING!**

**HATS AND CAPS!**

**Millinery Articles!**

**BEST PRINTS, NINE YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!**

**SECOND QUALITY (usually sold for 12 1-2 cents)**

**TEN YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!**

**GOOD DE LAINES, 12 TO 15 CENTS PER YARD!**

**And a General Variety of Fancy & Staple Goods!**

**AT LOW PRICES!**

**W. E. THORNE,**

**HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK, STILLWATER.**

**Wholesale and Retail!**

**FOR**

**CASH ONLY!**

**HERSEY, STAPLES & CO.,**

**NOW OFFER TO THE TRADE OF THE ST. CROIX VALLEY AND TO**

**PURCHASERS GENERALLY,**

**A heavy stock of**

**Groceries, Cordage, Dry Goods,**

**MILL & BUILDER'S HARDWARE CLOTHING,**

**BOOTS & SHOES!**

**As Low For Cash as they are Sold in St. Louis, Adding Transportation!**

Best Marcella Cordage, direct from Manufacturers.  
N. O. Sugar and Molasses.  
N. O. Sugar.  
Best Rio Coffee.  
Star Candles.  
Refined Sugars.  
Family Soap.  
Pittsburg Nails & Iron.  
Boots and Shoes by the Case or at Retail.

**Domestic Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.**

**HOTEL TO RENT!**  
THE ST. CROIX HOUSE, in this city, will be rented on favorable terms either for one year or a longer time if application is made immediately.  
HERSEY, STAPLES & CO.

**MEDICAL WINES & BRANDIES.**  
Best Imported Brandy, CARL BROD.

## PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.



**CASH CAPITAL, - - 400,000.**

**R. H. & H. M. MAGILL,**  
General Agents,  
STILLWATER, MINN.

The PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY has a national reputation, with a complete system of agencies established throughout the country; and devoting its entire time and attention to the business of Fire Insurance, (being free from the disastrous attendant upon the Marine business), and possessing a Cash Capital of \$400,000, with large Cash Surplus, (amounting for the present, of \$100,000), with competent adjusters, to sit and decide claims in making up profits, offers superior advantages to those elsewhere.

**Reliable Indemnity against Loss by Fire.**  
Applications solicited, policies issued and received, and

**LOSSES PAID AT THIS AGENCY, BY**  
**L. R. CORNMAN, Agent,**  
Stillwater, Minn.

**Leather, Leather!**  
**KESSLER & RIEHL,**  
Importers, Tanners and Curriers,  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of:  
Spanish Sole Leather,  
Oak do do  
Upper Leather,  
Harness Leather,  
Bridle Leather,  
Rumpion and Maddrass  
Morocco, Spits,  
Shoe and Saddle Stamping,  
Bel and Lace Leather,  
French Calf Skins,  
French Kip Skins,  
Country Kip Skins,  
Findings, &c., &c.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of Findings, &c., &c.  
Please call and examine our stock as we will not be undersold by any house in the Territory.

**PEELING,**  
OF all widths, and of the best material, for sale by  
KESSLER & RIEHL.

**Saddlery Hardware and Tools,**  
FOR sale cheap for Cash, by  
KESSLER & RIEHL.

**6,000 Bushels Plastering Hair,**  
FOR sale, at wholesale or retail, by  
KESSLER & RIEHL.

**1,000 Sides of Harness Leather,**  
FOR sale, at wholesale or retail, by  
KESSLER & RIEHL.

**GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!**  
PASSENGERS for the **New England States, & Northern & Western New York,** to careful and purchase your tickets, via  
Ogdensburg and Vermont Central RAILROADS,  
and Save One Hundred Miles Less Travel from Chicago or Milwaukee than by any other route. This is the

**ONLY DIRECT LINE**  
to Burlington, Montpelier, Saint Albans, Northfield, White River Junction, Concord, Nashua, Lowell, and BOSTON.  
Through Tickets for sale, in connection with Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways, at the office of **D. W. ARMSTRONG,**  
Agent, Stillwater.  
12 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

**WILL YOU CALL UPON**  
**YOUR NEW FRIENDS,**  
**WESTING & TORINUS!!**  
**WHO HAVE JUST**  
opened at the store formerly occupied by A. Edridge, opposite the

**MESSENGER OFFICE.**  
An entirely new, large and well selected stock of  
**GROCERIES,**  
**PROVISIONS,**  
**HARDWARE,**  
**QUEENWARE,**  
**DRY GOODS,** &c., &c.

We intend to keep on hand at all times the very best articles of Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, &c., that can be found in market, and will

**SELL AS CHEAP**  
As any other house in the city.  
Particular attention is called to their stock of  
**EXTRA FLOUR!**  
Which is warranted good or no sale.  
Stillwater, July 19, 1860—4317

**Mow's Standard Scales.**  
FOR SALE BY  
**T. S. DICKERSON,**  
The Place Warehouse,  
No. 45, Wabash Avenue,  
Chicago. Weigh out of Level  
No Check Rods. All friction  
received on Balls. 65-17

**SADDLERY**  
—AND—  
**HARNESS MAKING.**  
THE FIRM OF SMITH & PLATO HAVING been dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th inst., the subscriber will continue the  
**SADDLE AND HARNESS**  
business, in all its branches, at the old stand on Main street, where he will be happy to accommodate customers.  
**M. B. SMITH.**  
Nov. 30, 1860—2804f

**HOTEL TO RENT!**  
THE ST. CROIX HOUSE, in this city, will be rented on favorable terms either for one year or a longer time if application is made immediately.  
HERSEY, STAPLES & CO.

**MEDICAL WINES & BRANDIES.**  
Best Imported Brandy, CARL BROD.

## 1861.] [1861.

**D. W. Armstrong & Co.,**

**Commission, Forwarding, RECEIVING, AND STORAGE.**  
PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce.  
Agents for North Western Express Co.  
Northeast Line of Packets.  
Sole of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South.  
the Piscataqua M. F. & M. Insurance Co.  
General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors.

**N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.**  
**BROWN WARE HOUSE, LOWER LEVEE STILLWATER, MINN.**

**THOS. J. YORRIS,**  
**REGISTER OF DEEDS**  
And Conveyancer.  
Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

Prompt and Special Attention given to the Payment of Taxes for Non-Residents throughout the State of Minnesota and North-Western Wisconsin. Also, will furnish correct Abstracts of Title to any lands in Washington Co., Minnesota, from date of location, down to the last grant.

**REFERENCES GIVEN TO**  
Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
Hon. S. Nelson, " "  
Hon. W. McKinnick, " "  
Hon. A. J. Van Vorhies, " "  
Christopher Carl, Banker, " "  
Darling & Scheffer, " "  
Geo. A. Hanney, " "  
Wm. L. Manning, Banker, " "  
J. J. Knox & Co., " "  
John E. Wright, " "  
H. McKim, Dealer in Real Estate, " "

**WINTER STOCK OF**  
**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!**

**J. SCHUPP,**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of  
**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!**

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this market, embracing among other articles:  
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR, FATS, BUTTER, HERRING, COUNTY CHEESE, NATURAL PRESERVES,  
**PIE FRUIT, JELLIES,**  
GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, CAN AND COTTAGE CHEESE, &c., &c.  
Together with a choice lot of  
**Tobacco and Cigars!**

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Confectionaries, Toys, &c., together with almost every article to be found in a general.

**GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT,**  
which will be sold at the lowest possible figures for **CASH!**  
Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he invites his friends to call and

**Examine his Stock.**  
Store in Nelson's Building,  
MAIN STREET.  
O. 11, 143 2-7-6m

**H. M. CRANDALL!**  
Opposite Steamboat Landing,  
MAIN STREET,  
STILLWATER, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**  
**CHEMICALS!**  
**PAINTS, OILS,**  
Dye stuffs, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c., &c.

**CAMPBELL,**  
**Coal Oil,**  
AND  
Burning Fluid,  
Fine Toilet soaps, Hair & Tooth Brushes  
AND PERFUMERY.

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Patent Medicines,  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
**PURE**  
**WINE AND LIQUOR!!**

All carefully selected and warranted genuine, at prices to suit the times for cash only.

**Blacksmithing,**  
OF ALL KINDS done at the new shop near the Putnam House, for pay. Anything to eat, drink or wear, taken in payment for work. But not a cent of old paper!

Particular attention given to Horse Shoeing.  
**HEATON & KEEFE.**  
Stillwater, Aug. 20, 1860—494f

**Land Warrants!**  
**Land Warrants!**  
PERSONS wishing to purchase LAND WARRANTS will find them at all times at the Exchange Bank of  
**DARLING & SCHEFFER,**  
at the lowest cash prices.  
Stillwater, August 10th, 1860—464f

**MINNESOTA HOUSE,**  
STILLWATER, MINN.  
**JOHN DARRAH,**  
PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE is centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing, and has always been a favorite resort of visitors and citizens. No efforts will be spared to retain its well earned reputation.  
STAGES leave daily for St. Paul. Good stables attached to the house.

**FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES,**  
Sold by FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 36 Lake street, Chicago.  
Be careful to buy only the genuine. April 5, 1860—2117

**TURPENTINE,**  
Cheaper than ever offered in this market, CARL BROD.

**Ladies Dress Trimmings.**  
LEVY & DANIELS have in store a large variety of ladies Dress Trimmings of the most fashionable styles.

## REMOVAL

O F

**A. & P. ZOLLER,**  
TO  
**A. & P. ZOLLER**

WOULD inform the citizens of STILLWATER and the St. Croix Valley, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store,

**Upper Levee,**  
The Largest and most Complete stock of  
Wines, Brandies, Whiskey,  
**CIGARS AND TOBACCO!**  
Also Genuine Swiss Cheese, Oysters & Sardines.

**Crockery Ware**  
Cheap for Cash!

We keep constantly on hand Extra Warranted Flour.  
Come and examine our stock and you will find prices to suit the times.  
Real Imported Cognac.  
" Jamaica Rum,  
" Holland Gin,  
" Scotch Whiskey,  
" Black Berry Brandy,  
" Cherry Brandy,  
" Cherry Wine,  
Old Kentucky Whiskey,  
Old Monongahela Whiskey,  
Old Rye Whiskey.  
A. & P. ZOLLER.

**FLOUR! FLOUR!**

**IF YOU WANT THE BEST**  
**EXTRA**  
**WARRANTED**  
**Family Flour**  
**CALL AT**

**A. & P. ZOLLER'S STORE,**  
**CHESTNUT STREET!**  
**NEAR FORSTALL'S STORE.**

**NEW GOODS!**  
—BY—  
**EXPRESS!**

We have just received a full assortment of Hoop Skirts, the best manufactured, Crochet Braid, Knitting, Netting, Crochet and Tatting Needles, Embroidery and sewing silk of all shades, Linen tapes all widths, skirt Braid, all colors, wide and full length pieces; Knitting cotton, Zephyr Worsted, white and colored elastic cord and braid; Velvet Ribbons, best emulated; colored and white spool cotton, &c., &c.

Also on hand a large stock of  
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**  
Carpet, Oil cloths, boots, shoes, hats, caps, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, Lamps, Candel sticks, Window shades, &c., &c., all to be sold at very low prices for Cash only.

March 19, 1861.  
**TO THE LADIES OF**  
Stillwater and Vicinity:

The Undersigned wishes to inform the Ladies and the public at large, that she will give instruction to young ladies in Fine Sewing, Crocheting, Knitting and Embroidering, both in silk and worsted.

For particulars apply to  
**LOUISE ASBCK,**  
Main street, below the Brown Warehouse, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
March 4th, 1861. n25-81

**Liquors! Liquors!!**  
A LARGE STOCK of Liquors, of all kinds at wholesale or retail, just received and on sale by  
**J. H. HANNA.**

**ONE DOLLAR SAVED**  
**IS A DOLLAR EARNED!**  
**GREAT BARGAINS!**  
**NO HUMBUG!**  
Prices Never Heard of in this Country!

**JOS. E. SCHLENN,**  
TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley, that he has concluded to sell out his entire stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, including  
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,  
HATS AND CASES,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
all of which are perfectly new and just opened  
**At Eastern Cost Prices.**  
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY FOR THE WINTER  
**300 OVER COATS,**  
a good one at \$4; a better one at from 4.50 to \$6.50; a first rate one from 6 to \$16.  
A corresponding number, and at corresponding prices, of  
CLOTH, CASSIMERE, TWEED & SATINETT  
Coats, Pants, and Vests!

12 doz. Flannel Shirts!  
50 pair tip top Blankets!  
50 doz. heavy Moccasins!  
50 doz. Undershirts and Drawers!  
50 doz. New England country-made Socks!  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

**Only One Cash Price!**  
This stock must be sold by the first day of January, 1861.

**REMEMBER!**  
and call and see before purchasing elsewhere  
Bernheimer's Block, Main st., Stillwater.  
Oct. 1, 1860-3 JOS. E. SCHLENN.

WILLARD, DRAPER & PARKER

MARINE,  
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers  
in

LOGS, LUMBER, AND GENERAL

Merchandise!

Isolating and embracing a general  
assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS,  
Canned Fruit, Preserved Peaches, Peas, Pineapples,  
Strawberries, Spices, Raisins, Apples,  
Peaches, Medicines, Pottery, Brushes, Cigars,  
Tobacco, Snuff, Glass, Nails, Putty, Paints,  
Oils, Varnish, Turpentine, Alcohol, Burning  
Fluid, etc., etc.

Also a Full and Complete Assortment  
OF

STAPLE & FANCY  
DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of  
Domestic sheetings, Shirts, Prints, Blue  
Drills, Diggins, Flannels, Ticking, Gingham,  
Delaines, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons,  
Belts, Thread, etc.

Our Stock of Clothing  
is the Largest and Best, we have ever before  
offered in this market.

We have, as usual, a full and general  
assortment of

Boots & Shoes,  
Hats and Caps, Hardware, Tinware, Wooden-  
ware, Crocks, Jugs, Jars, Churns, Earthen  
Glass & Queensware, Window Glass, Wall  
Paper, Blank Books and Stationery, Farming  
Tools, Axes, Saws, Spades, Forks, Shovels,  
Grain cradles, Sifters & Scales, COOKING  
STOVES & stoves, Ranges, Ranges, Ranges,  
Blankets and Horse blankets, Sheepskins, Buck  
Gloves, Mitts, etc., etc.

The subscribers beg leave to inform all their  
old customers and the public generally, that  
they have just received from Chicago and St.  
Louis a very fine and complete assortment of goods  
which we shall sell at prices that defy competi-  
tion. We will not be undersold in Northern  
Minnesota, for Cash or Ready Pay. Having  
recently connected with our establishment a

BOOT & SHOE SHOP  
With experienced and skillful workmen, we  
will be able to furnish our customers with  
everything in this line to their advantage  
and satisfaction.

When corn, oats, rye, pork, butter,  
eggs, cranberries, hides & furs taken in ex-  
change for goods, and the highest market prices  
paid.

Also, Agents for Dr. J. Jayne's Celebrated  
Family Medicines.

Boards of Corn wanted in ex-  
change for goods.

500 Bushels of Wheat wanted in ex-  
change for goods.

WILLARD, DRAPER & PARKER,  
Nov. 16, 1880—210-2m

PUTNAM HOUSE

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITTEK, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated  
and re-furnished throughout; is desirably  
located, being convenient to the business por-  
tion of the city, and commanding a full view of  
Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of  
water in the Northwest, together with the roman-  
tic surroundings of the city and State.

The tables are furnished with the greatest va-  
riety and the choicest market afford, and  
no attention will be wanting to render the stay  
of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of  
Boats, carriages will always be in waiting to  
convey guests to and from the House.

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of Summer Resort, the city of  
Stillwater and its surroundings present attrac-  
tions excelled by few other points in the coun-  
try. Immense lakes abound, with their beau-  
tiful drives, and the scenery is everywhere  
with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and  
surrounding forests abound with game—desirable  
requisites for a successful sportsman.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of  
St. Croix, passing through the most wild and  
romantic scenery in the Northwest. Fine  
sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure  
parties, can be secured at all times at the  
House.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of  
water—being 30 miles in length, and from  
three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine  
sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure  
parties, can be secured at all times at the  
House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.  
Aug. 6, 1880—47-1

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Helen M. Davis, wife of John H. Davis, of Washington  
County, Minnesota.

Name of Mortgagee—John H. Davis, of St.  
Paul, Minnesota.

Mortgage dated and acknowledged January  
seventeenth, A. D. 1880.

Mortgage recorded in the office of the Reg-  
istrar of Deeds of Washington County, Minn-  
nesota, in Book "E" of mortgages, pages 128 & 129.

Description of mortgaged premises—The south-east  
quarter of the south-west quarter of section  
number thirteen, also the north half of the south  
half of the south-east quarter of section number  
fourteen—all in township number twenty-seven,  
north of range number twenty-one west, con-  
taining one hundred and twenty acres, accord-  
ing to the United States survey, be the same  
more or less—situate in the said county of  
Washington, Minnesota.

Amount claimed to be due on said mortgage  
at the date of this notice, and now actually due—  
three hundred and seventy-four and sixty  
one hundredths dollars.

Note which said mortgage was given to se-  
cure—dated January 17th, A. D. 1880, and made  
by James S. Davis, payable to John H. Davis, or  
order, in one year from date, for three hundred  
dollars, with interest at two per cent. per month.

Default having been made in the payment of  
the said sum of money due on the said mort-  
gage, and no proceedings at law or in equity  
having been instituted to recover the said mort-  
gage debt, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage  
will be foreclosed, and that the said mortgage  
premises, or so much thereof as will pay said  
debt, will by virtue of a power of sale con-  
tained in the said mortgage, and therewith record-  
ed, and pursuant to the provisions of the statu-  
tes in such case made and provided, be sold at  
public auction to the highest bidder for cash,

at the steps of the post office in Stillwater,  
Washington County, Minnesota, on the eight-  
teenth day of April, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock  
P. M., to satisfy the said mortgage, together with  
all legal costs, taxes, and disbursements.

JOHN HOLLAND, Mortgagee.

OLIVER DELANEY, Attorney.

Notice.

OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening  
at sunset, and re-opened on Saturday eve-  
ning at 8 o'clock.

LEVY & DANIELS.

BLANKS!

Blank checks for sale at this Office.

LIST OF LANDS

UPON WHICH TAXES were due Washington county, on assessment of the year 1880, and  
remaining unpaid March 7th, 1881, and were advertised March 7th, 1881, and were  
offered for sale and sold April 14th, 1881, and the next succeeding days thereafter, and the  
Register of Deeds having failed to advertise the list of undervalued lands sold for taxes within  
the time specified therein in Sec. 63, Chapter 9, of the Public Statutes of Minnesota, therefore,  
in accordance with Sec. 38 of said chapter, notice is hereby given, that such lands will be  
deeded to the purchasers thereof, from and after the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1881,  
according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Owner	Section	Range	Town	Acres	Value	Assessment
John A. Johnson	20	27	20	20	100	100
Andrew Johnson	20	27	20	20	100	100
John A. Johnson	20	27	20	20	100	100
Andrew Johnson	20	27	20	20	100	100
John A. Johnson	20	27	20	20	100	100
Andrew Johnson	20	27	20	20	100	100
John A. Johnson	20	27	20	20	100	100
Andrew Johnson	20	27	20	20	100	100
John A. Johnson	20	27	20	20	100	100
Andrew Johnson	20	27	20	20	100	100

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NEW  
DRUG HOUSE!!

FOR S. CARL, J. W. CARL.

CARL BROS.

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF  
STILLWATER

and the St. Croix Valley, that they have just re-  
ceived and are now opening, at their store

HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK,  
The largest and most complete stock of  
DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
PAINTS, OILS,  
VARIETIES,  
GLASS WARE,  
FANCY ARTICLES,  
Ac., Ac., Ac., Ac., Ac.

Ever brought into this market. All of which  
we have purchased at prices that will enable us to

Sell Lower  
Than any other house in this city, and as low  
as any in the State.

All articles well, and particularly Medi-  
cines, are guaranteed fresh and free from any  
adulteration whatever.

OUR STOCK OF  
FANCY ARTICLES  
And Fancy Articles being large and varied, it  
is impossible to mention all of them. We  
have ample sample cases, and

AND IT WILL AFFORD US PLEASURE  
to exhibit the various styles.

Cash System.

We have adopted the cash system, and no  
goods will be sold unless for cash.

Stillwater, August 15th, 1880—24-1y

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been  
made in the payment of the money se-  
cured to be paid by that certain mortgage ex-  
ecuted by Michael Egan and Omer Egan, his  
wife, as mortgagors, to Reuben Cole, mort-  
gagee, dated the nineteenth day of March, 1880,  
and duly recorded in the office of the Register  
of Deeds of Washington County, and State of  
Minnesota, on the 26th day of March, 1881, at  
11 o'clock A. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on  
pages 224 and 225.

The amount of money by the said mort-  
gage secured to be paid, and now actually due  
on the said mortgage, being and remaining due  
the sum of \$245.00, and no proceeds of the sale  
of the premises have been received to pay the  
same, and no proceedings at law or in equity  
having been instituted to recover the same, or  
any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage  
will be foreclosed, and that the said mort-  
gage premises, or so much thereof as will pay  
said debt, will by virtue of a power of sale con-  
tained in the said mortgage, and therewith record-  
ed, and pursuant to the provisions of the statu-  
tes in such case made and provided, be sold at  
public auction to the highest bidder for cash,

at the steps of the post office in Stillwater,  
Washington County, Minnesota, on the eight-  
teenth day of April, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock  
P. M., to satisfy the said mortgage, together with  
all legal costs, taxes, and disbursements.

REUBEN COLE, Mortgagee.

GRANTLEY M. STUCKEY, Sheriff.

W. H. CARL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK,  
The largest and most complete stock of  
DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
PAINTS, OILS,  
VARIETIES,  
GLASS WARE,  
FANCY ARTICLES,  
Ac., Ac., Ac., Ac., Ac.

Ever brought into this market. All of which  
we have purchased at prices that will enable us to

Sell Lower  
Than any other house in this city, and as low  
as any in the State.

All articles well, and particularly Medi-  
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And Fancy Articles being large and varied, it  
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the sum of \$245.00, and no proceeds of the sale  
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NOTICE

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

ENTER STOCK OF A. BATES, would respect-  
fully inform the public that he intends to keep  
on the reputation of the business in all cities  
and would invite all to visit a good article  
of Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queens-  
ware, Dry Goods, Liquors, etc., to be  
the store lately occupied by J. A. Bates. These  
articles will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN H. HELLER, Proprietor.

Stillwater, March 11, 1881.

CAMPBELL.

A very large supply at a low figure.

GARY BROS.

Wanted, 5,000 Hides.

For which we will pay the highest market  
price in cash.

KESNER & BROS.

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

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# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 5.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1861.

NUMBER 32.

## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for the Proprietor by A. J. Van Vorhes, at his office in Greenley's block, Main street, Stillwater, Minn.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, for one insertion, 10 cents.	One square, for one month, \$1.00.
One square, for three insertions, 25 cents.	One square, for three months, \$2.50.
One square, for one year, \$10.00.	One square, for one year, \$10.00.
One square, for one year, \$10.00.	One square, for one year, \$10.00.
One square, for one year, \$10.00.	One square, for one year, \$10.00.
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Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until ordered to be discontinued. A written or verbal notice, shall be ordered, and payment accepted accordingly. Twelve cents per square, will be charged for each change or alteration ordered. Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

### J. M. HARLOW, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE adjoining Parker's Law Office, up stairs, Main street, Stillwater, Minn.  
Residence, at Mrs. Harris, Mulberry street.

### H. F. NOYES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minn. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

### DOCTOR A. MULLER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE one door above Dodge's book store, Main street. Residence corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Stillwater, Minnesota.

### Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
A. L. W. Office in Muelke's block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

### THOMPSON & VANDENBERG,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.  
OFFICE in GREENLEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINN.  
L. E. THOMPSON. J. VANDENBERG.

### S. S. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

### L. R. CORLIAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF the building occupied by Trotter & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
July 10th, 1859. v3-n44.

### PRESTON & MURDOCK,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.  
OFFICE corner of Main and Chestnut streets, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
J. BOWEN PRESTON. HOLLIS R. MURDOCK.

### WM. F. MASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
HATS, COATS, TRUNKS,  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,  
No. 4 Rogers' Block, 3d street, above the Bellows, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.  
The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn.  
October 15, 1859--v4-15.

### M. E. AMES,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
St. Paul, Minnesota. Strict attention will be paid to business in his profession in all parts of the State.

### A. VAN VORHES,

GENERAL LAND AGENT.  
Will select land for Emigrants, locate Land Warrants, and secure pre-emption claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Office. Office opposite the Post Office.

### M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.  
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
ELEGANT, Medium and Thin Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc.

### C. CARLI,

BANKER AND BROKER,  
EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS,  
etc. bought and sold.  
Collections made promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange. 40

### Exchange, Banking and Collection

OFFICE OF  
DARLING & SCHEPPE,  
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.  
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent Money.

### WEINSTEIN & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE  
AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.  
BRANDING, GLAZING, MARBLING, AND PAPER Hanging. Shop on Second street South of Chestnut Stillwater, March 23, 1859.

### RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,

Attorney at Law.  
AND  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office in Holcomb's block, Stillwater, Minn.

### OYSTERS.

FRESH OYSTERS kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail.  
Oct. 22-1861 JOHN GIERIE.

### COAL OIL.

A new and superior article, at  
CARLI BROS.  
Lamps of various styles and patterns, at  
CARLI BROS.

### WHITE LEAD,

Collier Co., pure,  
Grover  
Pacific " N. Y. "  
For sale at unprecedented low prices at  
CARLI BROS.

## The Messenger.

Saturday, --- April 20, 1861.

### The War Proclamation.

We shall endeavor, in these stirring times, to give as full reports as possible of the stirring events transpiring around us. The Proclamations of the President and of the Governors of the various States, calling for troops and enjoining all good citizens to aid in suppressing violence and in maintaining the laws, will be important documents in the history of this most remarkable rebellion. The Proclamation of the President is short, pointed and unmistakable in its spirit and determination.

### PROCLAMATION.



### By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, the laws of the United States have been, and are now, violently opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, I therefore, call for the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combinations and execute the laws--I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws and the integrity of the National Union, and the perpetuity of the popular Government, and redress wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repress the forces, and to take possession of the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the arms and property of the rebels be taken, to avoid devastation, destruction, interference with property of peaceable citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combination to disperse within 20 days from date. I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the Fourth day of July next, to determine upon measures for public safety which the interest of the subject demands. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President U. S. A.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State, Washington, D. C. April 16th, 1861.

### By the President of the United States.

In the absence of Gen. Ramsey, Lt. Governor DONNELLY responded at once to the demands of the General Government by issuing the following Proclamation, which was accompanied by a special order of Adjutant General ACKER for the prompt carrying out of the Governor's requisition. If the same promptness is manifested on the part of the people of the State, it will require but a few days to fill up the Minnesota regiment:

### STATE OF MINNESOTA.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, the Government of the United States, in the due enforcement of the laws, has, for several months past, been resisted by armed organizations of citizens in several of the Southern States, who, precipitating the country into revolution, have seized upon and confiscated the property of the nation to the amount of many millions of dollars; have taken possession of its forts and arsenals; have fired upon its flag, and at last, consummating their treason, have, under circumstances of peculiar indignity and humiliation, assaulted and captured a Federal fort, occupied by Federal troops. And whereas, all these outrages, it is evident, are to be followed by an attempt to seize upon the National Capital and the offices and archives of the Government. And whereas, the President of the United States, recurring in this extremity to the only resource left him, the patriotism of a people who, through three great wars, and all the changes of eighty-five years, have ever proved true to the cause of law, order and free institutions, has issued a requisition to the Governors of the several States for troops to support the Government.

Now therefore, in pursuance of law and of the requisition of the President of the United States, I do hereby give notice that volunteers will be received at the City of St. Paul, for one regiment of infantry, composed of ten companies, each of forty-four privates, one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, and one bugler. The volunteer companies already organized upon complying with the foregoing requirements as to numbers and officers, will be entitled to be first received. The term of service will be three months, unless sooner discharged. Volunteers will report themselves to the adjutant General, at the Capitol, St. Paul, by whom orders will at once be issued, giving all the necessary details as to enrollment and organization.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at St. Paul, this sixteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,  
Governor ad interim.

By the Governor,  
J. H. BAKER, Sec. of State.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ST. PAUL, MINN., April 16, 1861.

### [SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 1.]

In pursuance of the Proclamation of the Commander in Chief of the Militia of the State, calling for one Regiment of Infantry, as per requisition of the President of the United States, there will be formed as follows:

Ten Companies, each to consist of sixty-four Privates, one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, and one Bugler.

The first ten Companies organized, and reported ready for service at this office by their respective Captains, will be received, provided, that the several volunteer militia companies already organized will be entitled to the preference, for the space of ten days from this date, upon complying with the foregoing requirements.

The said volunteer companies already organized are as follows:

Company A, 3d Regiment, Chatfield, Fillmore County.

Company A, 11th Regiment, Mankato, Blue Earth County.

Company B, 11th Regiment, New Ulm, Brown County.

Company A, 17th Regiment, St. Anthony, Hennepin County.

Company A, 19th Regiment, Clearwater, Wright County.

Company A, 20th Regiment, St. Cloud, Stearns County.

Company A, 23d Regiment, St. Paul, Ramsey County.

Company A, 25th Regiment, Stillwater, Washington County.

The general rendezvous will be at St. Paul, but no company will take post at Saint Paul, until the receipt of orders from this office. Expense of travel and transportation from the several places of enlistment to St. Paul, will be borne by the United States.

No person will be received, except those between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and in full physical strength and vigor.

Arms and equipments will be furnished the Regiment at the general rendezvous.

The several Captains who tender the services of their companies, are requested to do so as promptly as possible.

By order of the Commander in Chief,  
WM. H. ACKER,  
Adjutant General.

### The War News East.

The entire Northern States are in a blaze of war excitement. Every town and hamlet is organizing for the contest, and God only knows the events of the next sixty days. If the rebel States persist in their treason, every physical power of the Government will be brought to bear upon them, and one of the sections must succumb. Then we will know whether or not we have a Government--whether we are a nation of freemen or a colony of slaves--whether the experiment of free government is to continue a success or a miserable failure. From the telegraphic dispatches received from day to day, we have no doubt that in many of the States the full quota of the President's requisition was made up within forty-eight hours after its publication. If needed, five hundred thousand soldiers can be raised within forty days.

In a number of towns and cities in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, military companies were tendered, accepted, and on their march to their rendezvous with less than two days' notice. Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, furnished one thousand men and had them on their way to Harrisburg in less than two days' time. The people everywhere have buried partisan differences, and have made common cause for their country.

Gen. Cass, Mr. Douglas, Gen. Butler and many of the prominent Democratic leaders seem to be vying with Republicans in manifesting their devotion to the stars and stripes.

On Wednesday the New York *Book and the Journal of Commerce* displayed the rattlesnake flag, but the excited populace compelled them to haul them down, and the offices were only saved from demolition by the proprietors running up the stars and stripes.

Among the many encouraging signs, we note that the banks all over the country are stepping forward and advancing large sums of money to their various State Governments. The General Government is in good financial condition, its receipts for the past week being unusually large. A. T. Stewart, of New York, has proffered the Government a loan of one million dollars. Most of the Legislatures not now in session will be convened at once.

Here and there are a few traitors found throughout the North--just as there were a few such during the war of 1776--but the great heart of the people in the free States is for the country, and its great pulsations are the heart-throbs of one man. There was never a deeper, warmer or more unalterable reverence for the Government than is felt today. The almost universal sentiment is--"The Government, it must and shall be sustained."

### The Border States.

Immediately upon the heels of the decisive movements on the part of the Government for its protection and restoration, we hear secession sympathizers raising the howl that the Administration has destroyed all hope of reconciliation, by forcing the Border States to take sides with the rattle-snake Confederacy. Reconciliation with an enemy who are firing columbiads into Government forts and upon Government soldiers at the rate of a hundred shots a day? A man who talks in this style, in view of the events of last Friday at Charleston, has treason in his heart and has no desire for reconciliation, unless it would be upon terms that would forever disgrace and curse the nation. But we do not believe that any such effect upon the Border States will follow the developing of the policy of the Government. If the Government has not power to maintain and enforce its laws or courage to resent the insults which have been heaped upon it, those States which have been occupying pacific grounds will have but few inducements to throw the weight of their power and influence in the scale of the Government; but when it is seen that the Government property is to be protected, that the laws are to be enforced and treason punished, the influence upon the Border States will be most healthful. The real Union men of those States--those who are for the Union as it is, without slavish and abominable conditions, dictated by those who for years have been plotting our overthrow--men who have never denied physical restraint and have not dared to avow and stand up for their sentiments, will immediately take courage and rally as one man under the good old banner of the stars and stripes. They will feel re-assured that in enlisting for the country they will be protected by the strong arm of the Government against the assaults of rowdies and pimps. When they see physical force behind them, they will take courage; for they love the old Union as well as we of a soil which has never been tainted with the curse and blight which has led to all our present troubles. Thus acting and thus encouraged, ten of thousands of others who have been misled by prejudice, and to whom Republican rule may be objectionable, they know not why, would begin to calmly investigate the grounds for all this commotion, and failing to find any just reason for it, they too will become Union men, leaving the Cotton States, who are reasonable by choice, to fight out the contest alone.

### Abolition.

All our readers have heard of the funny Hibernian who described his visit to a gentleman's house, by saying, "Be jabs, an before ever I got my feet within the door, they kicked me out they did."

The case of Arizona is not dissimilar. Arizona, which was never in the Union--never in any proper and legal sense under the Constitution of the United States--has gone out of the Union and has discarded the Constitution. A fast people they are out there. The net cost of that enterprising but inebriate sovereignty, was, when the territory was purchased, ten millions of dollars, in lawful coin to certain speculators paid, the receipt of which was never acknowledged. Certain items to be added for government, military expeditions, surveys, Indian affairs, mails, etc., etc., make the total, we assume, not far from twenty millions--a pretty doddle for such a daughter. But copper-heads, rattle-snakes, rascals and deserters and Yumas and Camanche Indians are expensive luxuries in these days!

We ought to be glad that Arizona has quit. The purchase of the territory was an unblushing fraud, in the beginning, it has been the sink into which much good money has since then gone down; its taking off is a bit of robbery unparalleled since Texas went off, and Louisiana and Florida seceded. Now let the landlubber of white men and their poons fight their Indians, carry their own mails, make their own surveys, and hoe their own potatoes generally. At the proper time, but not before she is needed, pereps not until the Camanches have thoroughly done their work, the aboriginal child will be reclaimed. Meanwhile, we can afford to be merry over Secession run into the ground--to laugh at the treacherous idiots who have thus waged a terrible and destructive war upon their own bread and butter. Let the President advertise the fact that the Government will pay no debts of Arizona's contracting--Chicago *Tribune*.

The requisition upon Minnesota is for 780 men, instead of 1780, as announced.

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### Good for Pennsylvania!

We feel prouder to-day than ever before of the State of our nativity--glorious old Pennsylvania, the next most populous, the next most wealthy, and as full of patriotism as any other State in the Union. As long as old Independence Hall stands within her borders, as long as the ashes of her gallant sons of the revolution of Independence mingle with her soil, Pennsylvania will permit no treacherous hand to despoil our National Capitol. Her money by millions, and her men by hundreds of thousands, are at the service of the General Government. God bless the old Key Stone! New York, Massachusetts and Ohio will stand side by side with her in men and means.

### The Pioneer and Democrat.

There is no particular virtue attached to the mere performance of duty; yet, the Pioneer goes so radically opposed to the Administration policy, and heretofore going beyond the bounds of duty and patriotism in giving aid and encouragement to the enemy,--and its present high-toned course being in such striking contrast with a few members of its party in this vicinity,--we cannot withhold our earnest commendation of its patriotic course. When the Pioneer saw that the crisis could not be avoided--that the question to be met by every citizen was a question of government and a country on the one hand, or anarchy and despotism on the other, the Pioneer, as all true and loyal citizens will do, is disposed to bury all past differences and rally to the support and defense of the Government. We copy from that paper of the 17th:

OUR COUNTRY, MAY IT EVER BE RIGHT; BUT, RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY!

We deplore, as, to our mind, all true men must deplore, the policy of the Administration, which has chosen for the adjustment of our sectional difficulties, the dread arbitrament of the sword. But the highest duty of the patriot is, when all peaceful means have failed, or have been rejected, and the plain alternative is presented of national dishonor or civil war, to choose the latter, even though it shall array father against son, and brother against brother. Theties of kinship, and all fraternal sympathies are but dust in the balance against the weightier obligations which the patriot owes to his country. Politics and parties sink into insignificance, at an hour like this, when the State, whose affairs they are instituted to administer, is itself in danger.

We have sought, feebly but earnestly, to do what in us lay to temper the minds of the people to peace. Those whom they have invested with power, and its responsibilities, have chosen otherwise; and it remains only for the loyal citizen to sustain his government, and its legal representatives. If there are wrongs of administration, the time for redressing those wrongs is after the conflict, which is to determine the existence of the government, shall be ended. Till then, while we all join in the Christian's prayer, "Our Country! May it ever be right!" Let us, also, all unite in the Patriot's vow, of "Right or wrong, our Country!"

### The Way They Get Recruits.

An eastern journal explains the manner in which the secession rebels get their soldiers who are compelled to do the hard work and who are not permitted to fare sumptuously every day. It is perfect keeping with their acts of meanness, treason and robbery. They have their villainous agents lying in wait upon the arrival of every German packet at New York and Baltimore, for the purpose of decoying into the military service of the Southern Confederacy the poor, ignorant, unsuspecting emigrants. Seventy of these unfortunate men, who cannot understand a word of English, are now at Morris Island, off Charleston, where they were induced to go, through false promises. They declare that when they were mustered into service they had no idea they were taking up arms against the United States Government. They are in a forlorn condition, being nearly naked, half starved, and without beds to sleep upon. The beings who engage in this despicable work for the Charleston rebels, are the murderers, burglars and thieves of Baltimore, who are received with open arms when they go to Charleston. It is a mingling of wicked spirits.

Jay Gibbons, a member of the New York Assembly from Albany county, has been expelled from that body by a nearly unanimous vote for claiming a bribe of \$100 for voting for a certain measure.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvania* having been a hanger-on to the government treasury for the last eight years, has, deposed, the vital supply from that source having been cut off.

Charity would lose its name were it influenced by so mean a motive as human praise.

### From the Milwaukee Free Democrat.

THE WATER.  
BY THE WATER.  
O, the sweet, refreshing water!  
How it bubbles  
As it rushes



# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

## OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

Advertisers Will Please Remember that the MESSENGER has a Circulation of Nearly Double that of any other paper in the St. Croix Valley!

**Our Outside.**—News and editorial articles will be found upon our first page. The Proclamations of President Lincoln and Gov. Donnelly will attract attention.

### Nobly Done.

At a meeting of the German Singing Society last evening, fifty dollars was appropriated from the treasury for the benefit of the families of volunteers. A generous example!

### Troops from Lakeland.

Last night a meeting was held in Lakeland. Speeches were made by Judge McMillan, W. H. Bart, F. R. Delano, and S. S. Murdoch of this city, and Rev. A. B. Green and other citizens of Lakeland. Five young men volunteered at once for the service, and we understand will join the Stillwater Company.

**Declined.**—Hon. Stephen Miller, of St. Cloud, who received the appointment of Receiver of public moneys for the St. Cloud Land District, has declined accepting the position. Mr. Miller was not an applicant for the position. Mr. M. was one of the Presidential Electors for this State, and was one of the most successful canvassers in the field during the last campaign. He deserved some more substantial recognition of his services.

### Navigation Open.

Last Tuesday, the 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M., after our paper went to press, the Henry Clay made her appearance at our levee and was received with the usual congratulations of such an event. Since then we have had daily arrivals—among them the Hawkeye State, W. L. Ewing, Alhambra and Northern Light—all of them well freighted.

The St. Croix Packet H. S. Allen, which has been thoroughly repaired, commenced her regular trips yesterday.

### How the News Was Received.

When the proclamations of the President and the Governor, calling for volunteers, were received in this city, there were no wild outbursts of excitement—but there was a settled determination upon the countenance of every man who loves his country to sustain and perpetuate this best Government the world ever produced. Immediately the stars and stripes were run up over the Armory of the Guard, the Messenger Office building, the room of the Turner's Association, and many other public and private buildings.

### The War Excitement.

Yesterday and to-day were remarkable days in the history of our city. Business was almost entirely suspended, while the streets were thronged with citizens discussing the affairs of the country, while many others were arranging their business, as best they could, before taking up the line of march. The headquarters of the military was thronged with volunteers and spectators. The city is decorated with flags, and everything wears a military and warlike aspect. There is an air of earnestness about everything which indicates anything else than mere holiday amusements.

### The Stillwater Guard.

Below we give a list of the volunteers up to 12 o'clock to-day. The Company will be full before night. The Company, under Capt. Bromley and his assistants are constantly undergoing the most rigid discipline. Had the sturdy lumbermen, who are now on the river, been in town, the Company would have been filled with in ten hours. The company was reported to the Adjutant General last evening:

Capt. C. A. Bromley, Lieut. Jos. A. Bates, Mark W. Downie, Minor T. Thomas, John B. Stevens, Zebulon E. Binns, Edward A. Stevens, Louis Muller, J. Marty Jr., Henry C. Van Vorhes, Adolph L. Reichard, Charles M. Lockwood, Alonzo A. Capron, John E. Goudry, F. A. Haussner, John S. May, Geo. C. McNeal, Thomas Sinclair, John S. Goff, Barzilla Carr, Samuel Bloomer, Albert Caplaza, Henry Marty, Henry Jones, Perry McLaughlin, Thomas Brown, W. S. Pearson, Ralph W. Smith, S. R. Nickerson, Jacob Marty Sen., Jacob Seibert, Nicholas Hebenstreit, Wm. Kelly, Thos. Klazi, August Dittner, Fred. Strummann, Herman Wooldrich, Peter Rothlisberger, James Duroso, J. N. Darms, Wm. Coffey, Chas. E. Barney, Ed. E. Herren, E. B. Robinson, R. G. Blanchard, J. L. Walsh, Chas. G. Tanner, G. L. Forbes, Wm. M. May, Oscar L. Cornman, Adam Marty, E. A. Nystedt, Andrew Peterson, G. A. Grandstrand, John Anderson, Louis Le Raux, E. M. Secret, John M. Darms, Wm. Dunch, Charles Clement, Geo. A. Oliver, Joel A. Stewart, Matthew Carr, R. A. Pray, Edwin Wells, John Johnson.

**Sherman's Battery**, from Minnesota, was received in Chicago by ten thousand people. On Friday evening the telegraph announced the arrival of the battery at Harrisburgh.

### Incidents of the Day.

The stirring events of the hour are constantly developing patriotic traits of character in our people. The women of the day as well as the men, are showing themselves worthy descendants of the mothers of the Revolution. For two days past scores of fair hands have been busily engaged in manufacturing flags and patriotic devices to adorn their own dwellings or the public buildings of our city. God bless the women of our city!—upon the issues of the hour depend country, home, domestic happiness and their altars. We have heard of wives and sisters—endeared by those strongest of earthly ties—bidding their husbands and brothers fly to the rescue of their country. All such will be cared for by kind hearts that are left behind.

Before the war excitement had reached its present feverish point, we heard of a lady going into a store of a supposed secessionist, and after purchasing a bill of goods, the salesman commenced a tirade of abuse of Northern institutions and Northern sentiment, and expressed a hope that Northern men would be "wiped out" in the present fearful struggle. The lady replied that the object of her visit was to purchase some goods—that she had but one country, and that she did not propose to listen to any such abuse of her country—that she did not desire the goods she had just selected, and that perhaps the merchant could find customers whose sympathies were in unison with his own; but that he had waked up the wrong customer; and wishing him a pleasant "good morning," left the knight of the yard-stick in mute astonishment.

Last Friday, before the volunteering commenced in this city, a gentleman residing some ten miles from the city, came in to offer his services to his adopted country. He has seen much service in the English navy and is one of the most accomplished gunners in the country. We believe he went to St. Paul to volunteer. He told us that he had two brothers and a brother-in-law, who, he had no doubt, were in the army of the Southern Confederacy; but, said he, the claims of country and patriotism are stronger than those of kindred. Bon Alphonse will do mainly service in the Minnesota Regiment.

On Sunday morning when the books were opened at the Armory of the Guard and the drum was beating for recruits, one of our German dealers called his clerk to his office and addressed him thus—"Young man, you or I must volunteer within twenty minutes—which which shall it be?" After a moment's hesitation the young man replied—"You must stay at home—I will go!" and within five minutes his name was enrolled.

On Monday morning, after the meeting of Saturday evening, a number of our citizens who had been slow to appreciate our true condition as a Government and as citizens, cheerfully and patriotically embraced the great cause of the hour, and one after another run up the stars and stripes from their dwelling and places of business. The streets were crowded all the morning, and as one after another of these demonstrations were made, the air was made to vibrate with the shouts and huzzas of the people. We believe our city to-day presents a clean record. There is not one in our midst that we are aware of but is loyal to his whole country.

Yesterday a celebrated banker and a well-known real estate dealer commenced measuring their patriotism by their purse-strings. The banker proposed to go two to one with the real estate dealer in placing our home militia on a comfortable basis. Our real estate friend said he was good for five hundred dollars for such an object, and put up fifty dollars as a forfeit, and as an evidence of his ability and sincerity. We have not yet heard whether the banker has come forward with his even one thousand, but of course he will do so.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a large and splendid flag, gotten up by our citizens, was flung to the breeze from the cupola of the Steedman House. The Stillwater Guard were present to salute it, and a detachment of the Washington Light artillery were on hand with their beautiful piece of ordnance. The flag went up amid strains of music, the firing of artillery, and the huzzas of the people. Thirty-four guns were fired. Senator Reiner being present, made a short and inspiring speech. Judge McMillan also made one of the most thrilling speeches we have heard, charging the soldiers to return "with their shield, or on it. If they returned, a grateful people would call them blessed;—if they fell, the blessings of God, the adorations of their countrymen, and an approving conscience would be their reward." The occasion was impromptu, but spirited.

### Young Men of Stillwater!

At this writing (Monday morning) the ranks of the Stillwater Guard are not quite full. If they should not be filled before our paper goes to press, we would make a simple appeal to the young men of our city who have no families dependent upon them, or whose business

would not be sacrificed by enlisting in their country's service. While hundreds of others have as much patriotism as yourself, they have families dependent upon them for bread from day to day, and many of them are engaged in business which would be utterly ruined by leaving it in the unsettled state in which they would be compelled to leave it by enlisting and being called away, perhaps within the next six days. In this view of the case, the young and strong in this situation should not hesitate a moment to respond to this first call. Others will be with you, or where the country indicates as to the place of duty, as soon as their families can be provided for and their business can be arranged without utter ruin to themselves. Great sacrifices have been made by many who have already enlisted. It is our firm conviction that other and greater sacrifices will yet be called for. Our forts will probably have to be reinforced and our frontiers protected. This will call upon those left behind, even if the General Government should not make another draft upon our State. Think of these things, and question no man's patriotism whose family claims press upon him at this moment.

### Be Loyal With Them.

We do not know that such is the case in a single instance, but among the many soldiers now mustering into their country's service, there are some, no doubt, who are in straightened circumstances—who may be compelled in the suddenness of the call upon them to leave unsettled business matters behind. Toward all such, it is the citizen-patriot's duty to manifest the most enlarged leniency and magnanimity. Harass no man who has drawn his sword, on account of any small demand that may be held against him. Let him go with your own and God's blessing upon him, and give him the assurance that his family, if such he may have, will be provided for.

### Harper's Ferry Arsenal Burned.

A body of 42 United States troops, under command of Lieut. Jones, having in charge the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, learned Thursday afternoon of the approach of a large body of Virginia troops for the purpose of seizing the arms and the machinery; whereupon, at nightfall, the building, machinery and munitions were destroyed by fire, and the troops, with a loss of two men, made a hasty march of thirty miles to Hagerstown, from which point they reached Carlisle by omnibus and rail. Fifteen thousand stand of arms were burned and the thieves were foiled.

### CITY AID TO VOLUNTEERS.

Council Room, City of Stillwater, April 22d, 1861.

At a meeting of the City Council, held this day, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, having by virtue of the authority in him vested, called upon the State of Minnesota for men to aid in supporting the Constitution and the Laws of said United States; and in answer to said call the Governor of the State of Minnesota has called for ten companies of troops; and by virtue of said call a company is now mustering in this city, and believing that many persons who would enroll themselves as members, are deterred therefrom by the pressing necessities of their family engagements and duties, and believing that the public sentiment of the people of this city is in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution, the Laws, and the time-honored Flag of our country—therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mayor and Recorder be and are hereby appointed a committee on behalf of the City Council to confer with such persons who are disposed to join said Military Company, and pledge to such as may need our aid the faith and credit of the City for that purpose while they are absent in the public service.

Resolved, That the Recorder furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Recruiting Officer for the information of those proposing to enlist.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Recorder, whenever they may think the public interests require it, be and are hereby authorized to call a city meeting, to act upon such matters as may be laid before them relative to such matters as are provided for by authority of our City Charter, and which the emergency of our situation may require.

MAHLON BLACK, Mayor.

ATTEST: J. J. ROBERTSON, Recorder.

MARRIED.—On the 16th inst., at the residence of Rev. Mr. Botwell, Mr. JEWETT W. WHEELER and Miss BARBARA R. WILCOX, both of the town of Stillwater.

### LIGHTNING RODS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Washington county and vicinity that he is prepared to put up the celebrated **Munson's Tubular Copper Lightning Rods**, in the best style and at the lowest possible rates. GEO. M. SEYMOUR. Stillwater, June 5, 1861.

MEDICAL WINES & BRANDIES. Best imported brands, CARL BROS.

# NEW SPRING GOODS!

FIRST ARRIVAL!

## DRY GOODS!

## BOOTS AND SHOES!

## CLOTHING!

## HATS AND CAPS!

## Millinery Articles!

BEST PRINTS, NINE YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

SECOND QUALITY (usually sold for 12 1/2 cents)

TEN YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

GOOD DE LAINES, 12 TO 15 CENTS PER YARD!

And a General Variety of Fancy & Staple Goods!

AT LOW PRICES!

W. E. THORNE,

HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK, STILLWATER.

## Wholesale and Retail!

FOR

# CASH ONLY!

HERSEY, STAPLES & CO.,

NOW OFFER TO THE TRADE OF THE ST. CROIX VALLEY AND TO

PURCHASERS GENERALLY,

A heavy stock of

Groceries, Cordage, Dry Goods,

MILL & BUILDER'S HARDWARE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES!

At Low For Cash as they are Sold in St. Louis, Adding Transportation!

Best Macallin Cordage, direct from Manufacturers.

N. O. Syrup and Molasses.

N. O. Sugar.

Best Rio Coffee.

Star Candles.

Mill Saws and Files.

Refined Sugars.

Family Soap.

Pittsburg Nails & Iron.

Boots and Shoes by the Case or at Retail.

Domestic Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

P. S. Owing to the recent decease of one of the partners, all debts due the above named firm must be settled immediately or payment will have to be legally enforced.

1861.] [1861.]

D. W. Armstrong & Co., Commission, Forwarding,

RECEIVING, AND STORAGE.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce.

Agents for North Western Express Co.

Northern Line of Packets.

Sale of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South.

the Piquette M. F. & M. Insurance Co.

General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors.

N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.

BROWN WARE HOUSE, LOWER LEVEE, STILLWATER, MINN.

THOS. J. YORKE, REGISTER OF DEEDS

And Conveyancer.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

Prompt and Special Attention given to the Payment of Taxes for Non-Residents, throughout the State of Minnesota and North-Western Wisconsin.

Also, will furnish correct Abstracts of Title to any lands in Washington Co., Minnesota, from date of location down to the last grantee.

REFERENCES GIVEN TO

Hon. E. J. R. McMillan, Stillwater, Minnesota

Hon. S. Nelson, " "

Hon. Wm. McKim, " "

Hon. J. J. Van Vorhes, " "

Christopher Gault, Banker, " "

Boeing & Schaffer, " "

Gov. A. Ramsey, " "

Wm. L. Hanson, Banker, " "

Wm. L. Hanson, " "

J. J. Kuntz & Co., " "

John B. Irvine, " "

H. McKim, Dealer in Real Estate, " "

W. E. Thorne, " "

WINTER STOCK OF Groceries & Provisions!!

J. SCHUPP,

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this market, embracing among other articles,

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR, POKE, BUTTER, BREADS, COUNTY CHEESE, NATURAL PRESERVES.

PIE FRUIT, JELLIES, GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, CANS AND COVE OYSTERS, &c., &c.

Together with a choice lot of Tobacco and Cigars!

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Confectionaries, Toys, &c., together with almost every article to be found in a general

GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT, which will be sold at the lowest possible figures for CASH!

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he invites his friends to call and

Examine his Stock.

Store in Nelson's Building, MAIN STREET.

O. H. 145 2-7-6m

H. M. CRANDALL!

Opposite Steamboat Landing, MAIN STREET.

STILLWATER, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS,

Dye stuffs, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol,

CAMPENE,

Coal Oil,

AND Burning Fluid,

Fine Toilet soaps, Hair & Tooth Brushes

And Perfumery.

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Patent Medicines,

FANCY GOODS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS!

For Medical Uses.

All carefully selected and warranted genuine, at prices to suit the times for cash only.

Blacksmithing,

OF ALL KINDS done at the new shop near the Putnam House, for pay. Anything to eat, drink or wear, taken in payment for work. But not a cent of old paper!

Particular attention given to Horse Shoeing.

HEATON & KEEFE.

Stillwater, Aug. 20, 1860—49-4f

Land Warrants!

Land Warrants!

PERSONS wishing to purchase LAND WARRANTS will find them at all times at the Exchange Bank of

DARLING & SCHEFFER,

at the lowest cash prices.

Stillwater, August 10th, 1860—48-4f

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

JOHN DARRAH,

PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE is centrally located in the Business Portion of the city, near the steamboat landing, and has always been a favorite resort of visitors and citizens. No efforts will be spared to retain its well-earned reputation.

STAGES leave daily for St. Paul.

Good stables attached to the house.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES,

Sold by FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 36 Lake street, Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

April 5, 1860—51-7

TURPENTINE,

Cheaper than ever offered in this market.

CARL BROS.

Ladies Dress Trimmings.

LEVY & DANIELS have

in store a large variety of ladies' Dress Trimmings of the most fashionable styles.

# REMOVAL

OF

A. & P. ZOLLER,

TO

Chestnut Street, near Forstall's Store.

A. & P. ZOLLER

WOULD inform the citizens of STILLWATER and the St. Croix Valley, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store,

Upper Levee,

The Largest and most Complete stock of

Wines, Brandy, Whiskey,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO!

Also Genuine Swiss Cheese, Oysters & Sardines.

Crockery Ware

Cheap for Cash!

We keep constantly on hand Extra Warranted

Real imported Cognac.

Come and examine our stock and you will find prices to suit the times.

Real imported Cognac.

" " James' Rum,

" " Holland Gin,

" " Scotch Whiskey,

" " Black Berry Brandy,

" " Cherry Brandy,

" " Old Kentucky Whiskey,

" " Old Monongahela Whiskey,

" " Old Rye Whiskey.

A. & P. ZOLLER.

# FLOUR! FLOUR!

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

EXTRA

WARRANTED

Family Flour









